



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2019**

**HISTORY – ORDINARY LEVEL**

**FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993**

**Written Examination: 400 marks  
Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks**

**WEDNESDAY, 12 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00-4.50**

***Instructions to candidates:***

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question

Ireland: Topic 6.

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Answer on one topic from this section.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on two topics from this section.

## SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

*Ireland: Topic 6*

### **Government, economy and society in the Republic of Ireland, 1949-1989**

Case study to which the documents relate:

#### ***The First Programme for Economic Expansion, 1958-1963***

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
  - (a) According to document A, why were Whitaker and others able to 'do something positive' for Ireland?
  - (b) In document A, how did Whitaker and his colleagues perform their work during the period that followed?
  - (c) In document B, when was the Programme presented to the Dáil?
  - (d) In document B, with what policy did the Programme replace the policy of self-sufficiency?
  - (e) According to document B, why was the Programme successful?

(40)
  
2.
  - (a) Do both documents refer to change taking place? Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.
  - (b) Which document, A or B, gives greater information on the actual Programme? Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)
  
3.
  - (a) According to document A, did Whitaker and his fellow workers receive extra payment for their work? Explain your answer.
  - (b) From document B, how is it shown that supporters far outnumbered opponents?

(20)
  
4. What did the First Programme for Economic Expansion achieve?

(20)

## - Document A -

**When he became Secretary of the Department of Finance, T.K. Whitaker and others set to work to find solutions to the country's social and economic problems. In this edited extract Whitaker recalls that time.**

A number of us felt that things were going so badly wrong — from a social and economic point of view — that we ought to try to do something positive.

We were a young generation of well-educated people and it was our duty to make changes that would pull us out of the rut we were in.

All my colleagues worked extremely hard — with no hope of any reward — during the period that followed.

Source: Diarmuid Ferriter, *What If? Alternative Views of Twentieth-Century Ireland* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 2006).

## - Document B -

**This edited extract discusses the introduction of the Programme for Economic Expansion in 1958.**

The Programme for Economic Expansion was presented to the Dáil on 11 November 1958, and covered the years 1958-1963. It commenced a fundamental change in national economic policy. The policy of national self-sufficiency was abandoned and in its place it put export-led expansion.

One newspaper report stated that the Programme had 'lit a fire under our stagnant economy' and had 'set a target that would prove beneficial to the present generation and also for generations to come'.

In 1958 supporters of the Programme far outnumbered its opponents. Because the Programme was practical and the message was simple, it found favour with politicians and businessmen, and also with the ordinary people of Ireland – both urban and rural.

Source: Anne Chambers, *T. K. Whitaker: Portrait of a Patriot* (London: Doubleday Ireland, 2014).

## SECTION 2: IRELAND

Attempt the three sections, A, B and C, from one of the topics below.

*Ireland: Topic 1*

### Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

In this edited extract the writer Frances Power Cobbe recalls the onset of the Famine in Ireland. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*I recall precisely the day, almost the hour, when the blight fell on the potatoes. A party of us were driving to a seven o' clock dinner. As we passed a remarkably fine field of potatoes in blossom, the scent came through the open windows of the carriage and we remarked to each other how splendid the potato crop.*

*Three or four hours later, as we returned home in the dark, a dreadful smell came up from the same field, and we exclaimed: "something has happened to those potatoes." Next morning every field was black and every root rendered unfit for human food.*

Source: Kinealy, King & Reilly (eds.), *Women and the Great Hunger* (Hamden, Connecticut: Quinnipiac University Press, 2016).

1. What did the people admire on their way to dinner?
2. What change did they notice as they returned home?
3. What form of transport was in use?
4. Next morning, how was it known that the potato crop had been blighted?
5. How did the Famine affect the population of Ireland?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. O'Connell and Catholic Emancipation, 1829.
2. Mother Mary Aikenhead.
3. Impact of the railways.
4. Education in Ireland, 1815-1870.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did O'Connell conduct the Repeal campaign and why did it fail?
2. How did Charles Trevelyan and/or Asenath Nicholson respond to the Famine in Ireland?
3. What did Thomas Davis and/or Charles Kickham contribute to Irish affairs?
4. In what ways did Cardinal Paul Cullen influence events at the Synod of Thurles, 1850?

*Ireland: Topic 2*  
**Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This edited extract from *The Irish Citizen* (4/10/1913) relates to the food kitchen at Liberty Hall, Dublin, during the 1913 strike and lockout. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*Outside Liberty Hall are crowds of waiting women, with the intense gaze of the hungry. Inside, under the supervision of Madame de Markievicz, twenty girls are at work peeling potatoes and cutting up meat. They are all keen and tidy.*

*Some half a dozen men are also busy – stoking the fire under the boiler, fetching water and bringing, from the storeroom, great stacks of bread.*

*When the doors are thrown open, each woman is given a loaf of bread and about two pints of stew.*

1. Where is the activity taking place?
2. What are the girls doing?
3. What are the men doing?
4. What food is given to the waiting women?
5. Briefly, what was the role of William Martin Murphy in the 1913 strike and lockout?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Educational reforms, 1870-1914.
2. Michael Davitt.
3. Douglas Hyde.
4. The Irish Volunteers.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Charles Stewart Parnell and/or John Redmond contribute to the Home Rule movement?
2. What problems did the GAA face during the period, 1884-1891?
3. What role did Jim Larkin play in the Dublin 1913 strike and lockout?
4. How and why did Edward Carson campaign against Home Rule for Ireland?

*Ireland: Topic 3*

**The pursuit of sovereignty and the impact of partition, 1912-1949**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This edited extract refers to an Irish wartime election (1943). Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*It was a wartime election, quiet and uneventful.*

*Because of the rationing of petrol, most of the travelling was done by bicycles, and this in turn limited the number of public meetings we could have. Also there was a scarcity of newsprint; the newspapers were but a pale shadow of what they had been, and this meant very little coverage of the election. That, in turn, dampened down the campaign and worked to the favour of the government.*

*On top of all that was the fact that we were in the middle of a world war, which the government exploited to the full by stressing the danger of changing leadership at this crucial time.*

Source: Patrick J. Lindsay, *Memories* (Dublin: Blackwater Press, 1992).

1. What limited the number of election meetings?
2. What form of transport is mentioned?
3. Why was there little newspaper coverage of the election?
4. According to the extract, what factor favoured the government?
5. Briefly, why did the Irish government pursue a policy of neutrality during World War II, 1939-1945?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The 1916 Rising.
2. The 1918 general election.
3. James J. McElligott.
4. Evie Hone.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How important was the role of Michael Collins in Irish affairs?
2. How did both Church and State prepare for the Eucharistic Congress, 1932?
3. What did W.T. Cosgrave and/or Eamon de Valera contribute to the Irish economy, 1922-1945?
4. What did the people of Belfast experience during World War II, 1939-1945?

*Ireland: Topic 4*  
**The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This is an edited extract from a study of an area in London which was populated by arrivals from Ireland in the early 1950s. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*All about the streets are children — whether it is a school day or a holiday. Women and a few men stand in doorways or sit on the house steps. Everywhere there are dogs.*

*The district is a major prostitution area and is considered to be the blackest spot in the city for juvenile delinquency.*

*Social workers say: “The Irish land here; and while the respectable soon move away, the ignorant and those lacking ambition stay.”*

Source: Quoted in Enda Delaney, *The Irish in Post-War Britain* (Oxford: OUP, 2007).

1. Do the children always go to school? Give a reason for your answer.
2. For what reason was the area considered a black spot?
3. How are people who leave the area described?
4. How are people who remain in the area described?
5. What type of work did Irish people mainly obtain in Britain between 1945 and 1966?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Emigration in the Famine decade, 1845-1855.
2. The role of the GAA among emigrants.
3. Mother Mary Martin.
4. The life and writings of Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was Grosse Isle important in relation to the Irish diaspora?
2. How successful was de Valera in America, June, 1919-December, 1920?
3. What were the achievements of Archbishop Daniel Mannix and/or Bishop Edward Galvin?
4. How did Joe Kennedy and/or John F. Kennedy contribute to the diaspora?

*Ireland: Topic 5*  
**Politics and society in Northern Ireland, 1949-1993**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

In this edited extract *The Irish Times* reports (15/7/1974) the outbreak of the Ulster Workers' Council strike. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*The Ulster Workers' Council (UWC) last night declared a general strike of Northern Ireland workers, following the defeat of an anti-Sunningdale motion in the Stormont Assembly yesterday.*

*The UWC had earlier threatened a general stoppage starting with immediate power cuts in the event of the motion's defeat. When the motion was defeated, at 6p.m., UWC leaders duly confirmed that the strike was going ahead.*

*Their call had little immediate effect, however, and factories with night shifts last night reported production as usual.*

1. Why was the strike called?
2. What major service was threatened?
3. Who confirmed that the strike was going ahead?
4. According to the extract, what immediate effect did the strike have?
5. How did the strike impact on the power-sharing executive of Northern Ireland?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Sir Basil Brooke (Lord Brookeborough).
2. The Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985.
3. Seamus Heaney.
4. Cultural responses to the "Troubles."

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the establishment of a university at Coleraine provoke controversy?
2. Why were the activities of the Apprentice Boys of Derry met with opposition?
3. What influence had Bernadette Devlin and/or Gerry Adams on the affairs of Northern Ireland?
4. How did Ian Paisley and/or Margaret Thatcher influence events in Northern Ireland?



### SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from two of the topics below.

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 1*

#### Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This edited extract relates to Haussmann's Paris. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*Baron Haussmann transformed Paris from a medieval tangle of muddy streets, filled with sewage, into a modern city of radiating boulevards, built wide enough to prevent the erection of barricades.*

*The new streets were to be lined with uniform six-storey limestone buildings, with ceiling-high windows opening onto balconies. The height of those buildings could not exceed 65 feet, and their roofs had to slope at 45 degrees.*

Source: Ina Caro, *Paris to the Past: Travelling through French History* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co. Ltd., 2011).

1. With what were the streets filled?
2. Why did Haussmann introduce wide streets?
3. What was the maximum height of the new buildings?
4. What rule was introduced for roofs?
5. Mention one way in which Haussmann's initiatives made Paris a healthier place.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Clemens Metternich.
2. Giuseppe Mazzini.
3. Serfdom in Russia.
4. Industrial development in Europe, 1815-1871.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What conditions did workers experience in Robert Owen's model village at New Lanark?
2. What vision had Karl Marx for the creation of a new society?
3. Why did the 1848 Revolution in Germany end in failure?
4. What changes did Napoleon III bring about in France?

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 2*  
**Nation states and international tensions, 1871-1920**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This edited extract deals with the beginning of the Anglo-German naval race. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*In 1897 the German parliament allocated funds for the expansion of the German navy over six years.*

*Wilhelm II's enthusiasm provided the impetus. The vain Kaiser loved breaking bottles over the bows of new ships.*

*The Pan-German League and the Naval League whipped up popular enthusiasm for the navy.*

*Britain reacted quickly by launching the Dreadnought, the fastest and most powerful battleship in the world.*

Source: John Merriman, *A History of Modern Europe*, Volume Two (New York/London: Blackwells, 2010).

1. What initiative was taken by the German parliament in 1897?
2. How is Kaiser Wilhelm II described?
3. What did the Leagues promote?
4. How did Britain react to developments in Germany?
5. Briefly, how would you describe the Kaiser's Weltpolitik?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Karl Benz.
2. The Krupp family.
3. Colonial rivalries, 1871-1914.
4. The literature of World War I.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What problems were caused by Bismarck's relations with the Catholic Church in Germany?
2. What did you learn about World War I from your study of Douglas Haig and/or Wilfred Owen?
3. How did Leo XIII and/or Woodrow Wilson seek to influence affairs in Europe?
4. What did you find significant about the activities of women in the workforce during World War I?

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 3*  
**Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920-1945**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This picture taken from *Le Perin* magazine depicts a scene from Stalin's Russia in the 1930s. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. How is it suggested that this is a scene in Winter?
2. What work are the prisoners doing?
3. How is the guard armed?
4. How is it suggested that discipline is harsh?
5. Why did Stalin seek to destroy the kulaks?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
2. Benito Mussolini's relations with the Catholic Church.
3. Vichy France, 1940-1945.
4. Anglo-American popular culture.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What social and economic problems did the Jarrow March bring to light?
2. What took place at Stalin's show trials and what did they achieve?
3. How did the Nuremberg Rallies and/or Leni Riefenstahl promote the Nazi movement?
4. What policies did J.M. Keynes put forward in response to social and economic problems?

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 4*  
**Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

On discovering that the KGB (state security police) had searched his home, the Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn wrote an open letter to the head of the KGB, of which this is an edited extract. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*I have borne in silence the inspection of all my letters and the confiscation of half of them.*

*Also, the spying around my house by the state security police, the shadowing of visitors, the tapping of telephone conversations and the placing of a recording apparatus in my city apartment and at my garden cottage.*

*I will no longer be silent.*

Source: Joseph Pearce, *Solzhenitsyn: A Soul in Exile* (London: Harper Collins, 2000).

1. What had Solzhenitsyn tolerated in silence?
2. Who was doing the spying?
3. What was being done to visitors?
4. How was technology being used against Solzhenitsyn?
5. Why was Solzhenitsyn viewed as a dissident writer by the Soviet authorities in Russia?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The Berlin Airlift, 1948-1949.
2. Marshall Aid.
3. Simone de Beauvoir.
4. Pope John Paul II.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the 1973 Oil Crisis affect the Western economies?
2. What were the reasons for the Hungarian Uprising, 1956, and how did Soviet Russia respond?
3. What did Mikhail Gorbachev hope to achieve, at home and abroad, and how successful was he?
4. What did John Lennon contribute to changes in youth and popular culture?

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 5*  
**European retreat from empire and the aftermath, 1945-1990**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

In this edited extract *The Times* reports (12/7/1960) the secession of Katanga from the Congo. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*Mr. Moise Tshombe, premier of Katanga Province, last night declared the province totally independent of the Congo Republic.*

*The secession of Katanga will deprive the Congo of its richest province and of all hope of economic viability.*

*Mr. Tshombe had already made it clear that he considered himself justified in asking for the help of Belgian troops in restoring order in the province.*

1. What province had declared independence?
2. What would be the impact of that independence on the Congo, according to the extract?
3. From whom did Tshombe seek help?
4. According to Tshombe, why was that help being sought?
5. What European power granted independence to the Congo in 1960?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The policy of ujamaa.
2. Achmad Sukarno.
3. Problems faced by development workers in Africa.
4. Ho Chi Minh.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What problems did British withdrawal from India create for India?
2. How did David Ben-Gurion deal with the Arab-Israeli conflict?
3. What contribution did Nadine Gordimer and/or Chinua Achebe make to modern Africa?
4. How did France become a multi-racial society, and how did the government deal with the problems in race relations in the 1980s?

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 6*  
**The United States and the world, 1945-1989**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This is an edited extract from a *New York Times* report (7/1/1956) on the Montgomery bus boycott. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*Dr. Martin Luther King was found guilty today of leading an illegal boycott against the Montgomery city bus lines.*

*The protest began on 5 December over the arrest of Rosa Parks, a 43-year old seamstress, for refusing to give up her seat to a white person.*

*Nearly all of Montgomery's 50,000 negroes have refused to ride the city buses since then. The protest movement went on without interruption today.*

1. Of what offence was Martin Luther King found guilty?
2. When did the protest begin?
3. Why was Rosa Parks arrested?
4. What did King's followers refuse to do?
5. How important was the Montgomery bus boycott in relation to the Civil Rights movement?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The US economy, 1945-1968.
2. Joe McCarthy.
3. SALT and Star Wars.
4. Multiculturalism in the US.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successfully did Harry Truman conduct US domestic and foreign policy, 1945-1953?
2. How did Lyndon Johnson deal with US involvement in Vietnam, 1963-1968?
3. How did the US achieve a moon landing in 1969 and what was its importance?
4. In what ways did Muhammad Ali and/or Billy Graham criticise aspects of American life?

**BLANK PAGE**

**BLANK PAGE**